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# Appendix A:

## Glossary

**AASHTO:** American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

**ADA:** Americans with Disabilities Act. Refers to a law which mandates that a site, building, facility, or trail complies with the ADA Accessibility Guidelines and can be approached, entered, and used by people with disabilities.

**Alternative Transportation:** modes of transportation, such as public transit, bicycle, or walking; alternative to automobile travel.

**Bikeway:** any road, path or way which in some manner is specifically designated as open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facility is designated for the exclusive use of bicycles, or is shared with other transportation modes.

**Bike Facilities:** a general term denoting improvements and provisions made to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including bikeways, parking and storage facilities, lockers, showers and signage.

**Bike Lane:** one-way facility adjacent to the travel lane that is striped a minimum of 4 feet and designated for bicycle use only.

**Bike Route:** roadways that are identified by signing as preferred bike routes.

**Bio-diversity:** species diversity; changes in species composition, species richness and/or functional type affect the efficiency with which resources are processed within an ecosystem.

**Buffer:** any type of natural or constructed barrier (trees, shrubs, berms or fences) used between the greenway and adjacent lands to minimize impacts (physical or visual). Buffers also provide a transition between adjacent land uses.

**Cultural and Historic Resources:** as defined by the Secretary of Interior's definition or per Article 13 of the Zoning Ordinance.

**Destination Point:** location of interest that attracts people to it.

**Easement:** grants the right to use a specific portion of land for a specific purpose or purposes. Easements may be limited to a specific period of time, granted in perpetuity or predicated upon the occurrence of a specific event. An easement agreement survives transfer of landownership and is generally binding upon future owners until it expires on its own terms.

**Facility:** general term denoting improvements and provisions made to a greenway.

**Fee Simple (Fee Simple Absolute):** an interest in land in which the owner is entitled to the entire property without limitation or restriction, and with unconditional power of disposition.

**FEMA Floodplain:** floodplains and flood hazard areas that have been shown on maps developed by National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). A soils floodplain consists of the alluvial soils as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service.

**Green Infrastructure:** an interconnected network of waterways, wetlands, woodlands, forests, wildlife habitats, and other natural areas, greenways, parks and other conservation lands. Wilderness and other open spaces that support native species, maintain natural ecological processes, sustain air and water resources, and contribute to the health and quality of life for communities and people.

**Greenspace:** natural areas, open spaces, trails, and greenways that function for both wildlife and people. From the Greenspace Plan, a greenspace is defined as the essential natural and cultural characteristics that give the Bluegrass its special identity and quality of life.

**Greenway:** a linear open space established along a natural corridor (such as a river, stream, ridgeline), rail-trail, utility corridor, scenic road, or other route for conservation, recreation, or alternative transportation purposes. Greenways can connect parks, nature preserves, cultural facilities, and historic sites with business and residential areas.

**Greenway, Conservation:** a greenway that protects bio-diversity and water resources by connecting natural features, such as streams, wetlands, forests, and steep slopes. It may also function for stormwater management.

**Greenspace:** natural areas, open spaces, parks, trails, and greenways that function for both wildlife and people.

**Hard Surface:** trails with surfaces that use paved materials or other firm and stable surfaces that are capable of supporting wheels and accessibility.

**Natural Surface:** trails with surfaces that are not necessarily ADA accessible, such as compacted dirt, wood chips or stones.

**Off-Road Facilities:** trails that are physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier; includes riparian corridors, abandoned roads, utility corridors and rail corridors.

**On-Road Facilities:** extensions of the existing street system right-of-way, offering users the choice of sidewalks or bike facilities.

**Origin Point:** site along greenway where people may gain access, such as a staging area or trailhead.

**Paved Shoulder:** an extension of the pavement generally found in rural areas. Paved shoulders are anywhere from 6 inches to 12 feet in size. The preferred minimum width is four (4) feet.

**Post-Development Floodplain:** portion of land adjacent to a stream covered by water during the 100-year, 24-hour storm. It shall be determined using the procedures outlined in the Stormwater Manual and shall be based on a fully developed watershed.

**Primary System:** trails that form the main framework for the county-wide system; and may be

located in Conservation Greenways, on-road or off-road locations.

**Rail-to-Trail:** a public shared use path (paved or natural) created along an inactive or abandoned rail corridor.

**Rail-with-Trail:** any shared use path that is located on or directly adjacent to an active railroad or fixed route transit corridor.

**Railbank(ing):** retaining a rail corridor for future railroad uses after service has been discontinued. The National Trails System Act, Sec. 8d, provides for interim public use of the corridor, allowing the establishment of recreational trails.

**Riparian Zone:** an area of vegetation that is strongly influenced by water and that occurs adjacent to streams, shorelines, and wetlands.

**Rural Road Bike Route:** rural roads in the Rural Service Area that have been selected because they are conducive to biking or could be with minimal improvements. These roads have low volume, low speeds and relatively wide shoulders.

**Secondary System:** links Primary Trails, forming an interconnected network system; may be found in Conservation Greenways, or utilize on-road or off-road facilities.

**Shared Roadways:** A roadway which is open to both bicycle and motor vehicle travel. This may be an existing roadway, street with wide curb lanes, or road with paved shoulders.

**Shared Use Trail:** Any corridor that is designed to accommodate various uses; including bicycling, walking, jogging, hiking, rollerblading, horseback riding; and should meet AASHTO standards.

**Signed Shared Roadway:** roads that have been identified by signing as preferred bike routes.

**Staging Area:** an area where users can congregate, park, and begin or end a trip.

**Stream:** includes intermittent and perennial streams represented on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps as either a solid or dashed blue line and channels that are not shown as a solid or dashed blue line but have a drainage area of at least 50 acres.

**Tertiary System:** trails that provide additional access to areas not reached by the designated Primary or Secondary Trails; may be found in Conservation Greenways, or utilize on-road or off-road facilities.

**Trail:** route on land or water with protected status and public access for recreation or transportation purposes, such as walking; jogging; hiking; bicycling; rollerblading; horseback riding; canoeing and kayaking.

**Trailhead:** an access point to a trail or trail system often accompanied by various public facilities, such as parking areas, loading areas, toilets; water, directional and informational signs, and a trail use register.

**Walking Path:** a linear route for general pedestrian use that is not a sidewalk and may not meet AASHTO standards; generally found in parks.

**Wide Curb Lane:** a lane where there is no designated bike lane and where the outside travel lane is wider than the usual lane width. This lane is meant to accommodate both cyclist and motorist. In many cases, the motorist will not need to change lanes in order to pass the cyclist.

**Wildlife Habitat:** a place that supports a plant or animal population because it supplies that organism's basic requirements of food, water, shelter, living space, and security.

